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foreign agriculture circular

canned deciduous fruits

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CANNED FRUIT SITUATION [1]

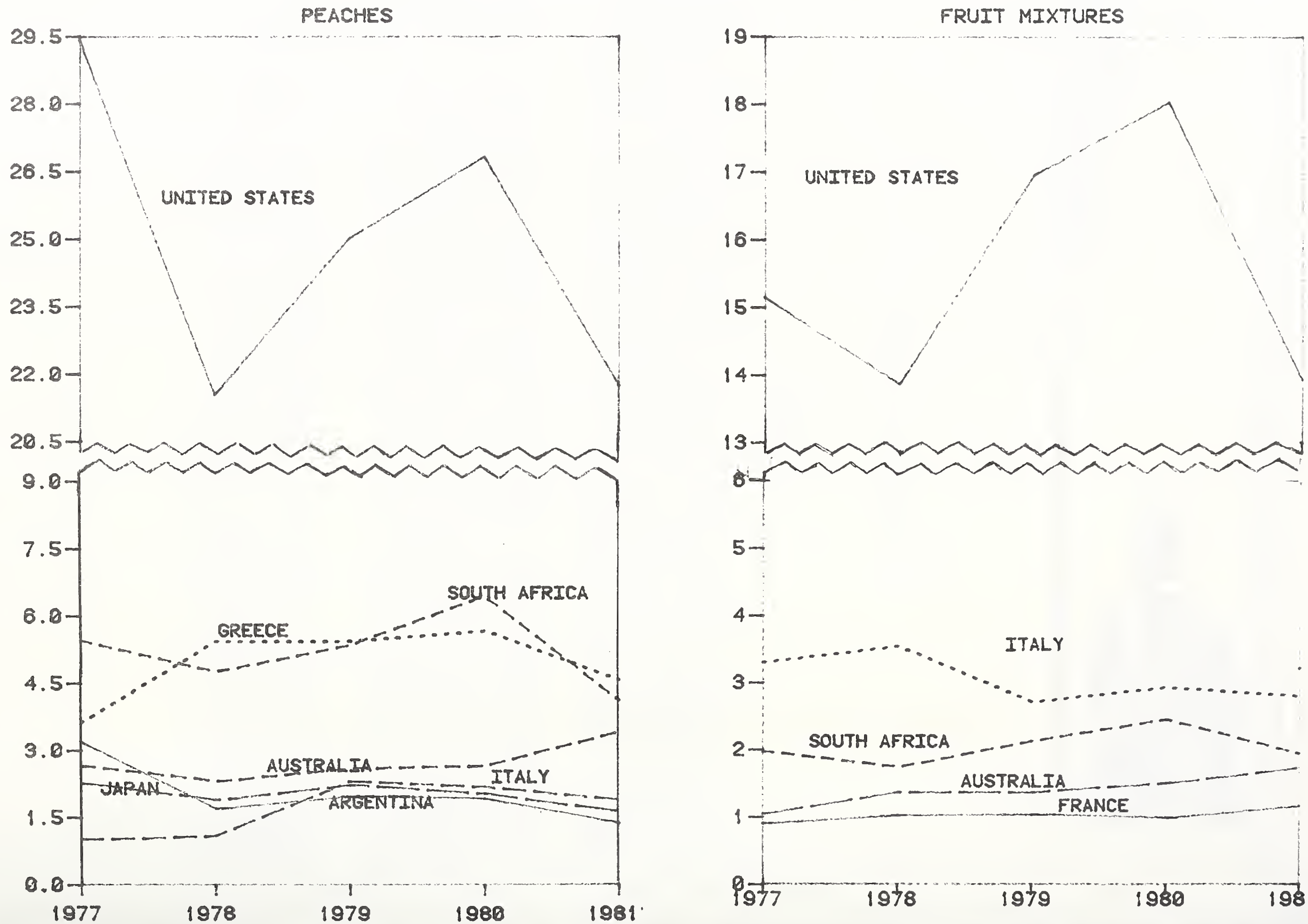
SUMMARY

Countries in the European Community (EC) exchanged more canned deciduous fruits within that area in 1981 and exports were lower by the major exporting countries outside the EC market. It appears that EC subsidies and high import tariffs encourage EC output and intra-EC trade at the expense of South Africa, Australia, and the United States. These three countries have reduced output because of poor export prospects and have or are planning tree removal programs to further curtail production.

All producing countries are confronted with higher costs (including interest rates) and declining world demand for canned fruits. However, it is the non-EC exporting countries, that suffer most from the cost-price squeeze. They also face high ocean freight rates, increasing self-sufficiency in the EC market and strong currencies vis-a-vis those in most major markets. Strong U.S. and Australian currencies, in particular, have made their exports to many markets more expensive. Because of these adverse developments, more canneries in South Africa, Australia, and the United States have closed their doors within the past year.

The outlook for 1982 is the same. Canned deciduous output, at least in non-EC countries, should be lower and marketing conditions are not expected to improve significantly. Much will depend on the size of the crops and canners' decisions in Greece and Italy. In the longer run, EC policies, particularly with regard to Spain's pending membership, will directly affect the United States and other third country suppliers.

CANNED FRUIT PRODUCTION
SELECTED FRUITS AND COUNTRIES, 1977-81
(MILLIONS OF CASES, EQUIVALENT TO 24 1/2 SIZE CANS, NET)



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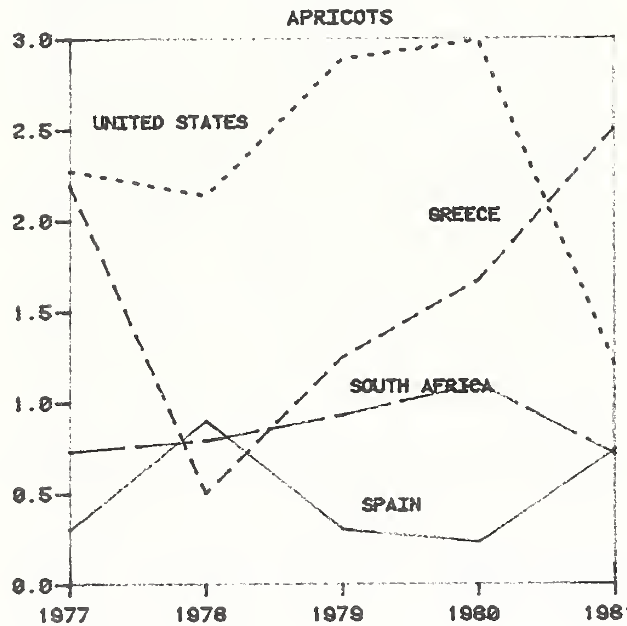

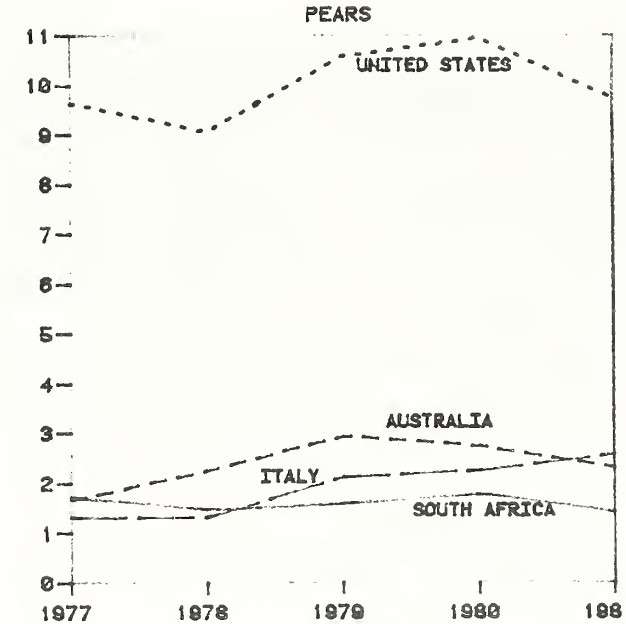

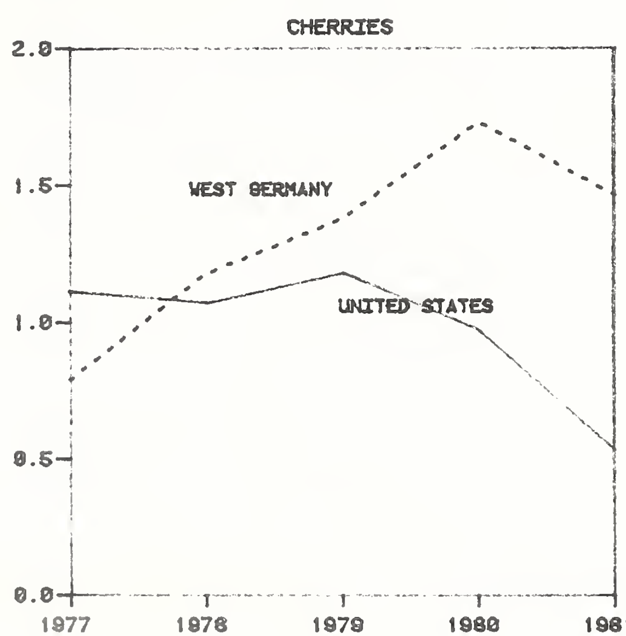

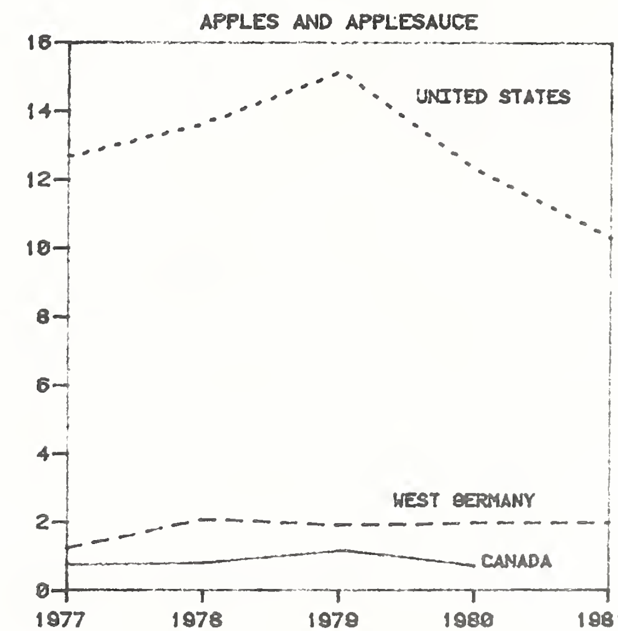

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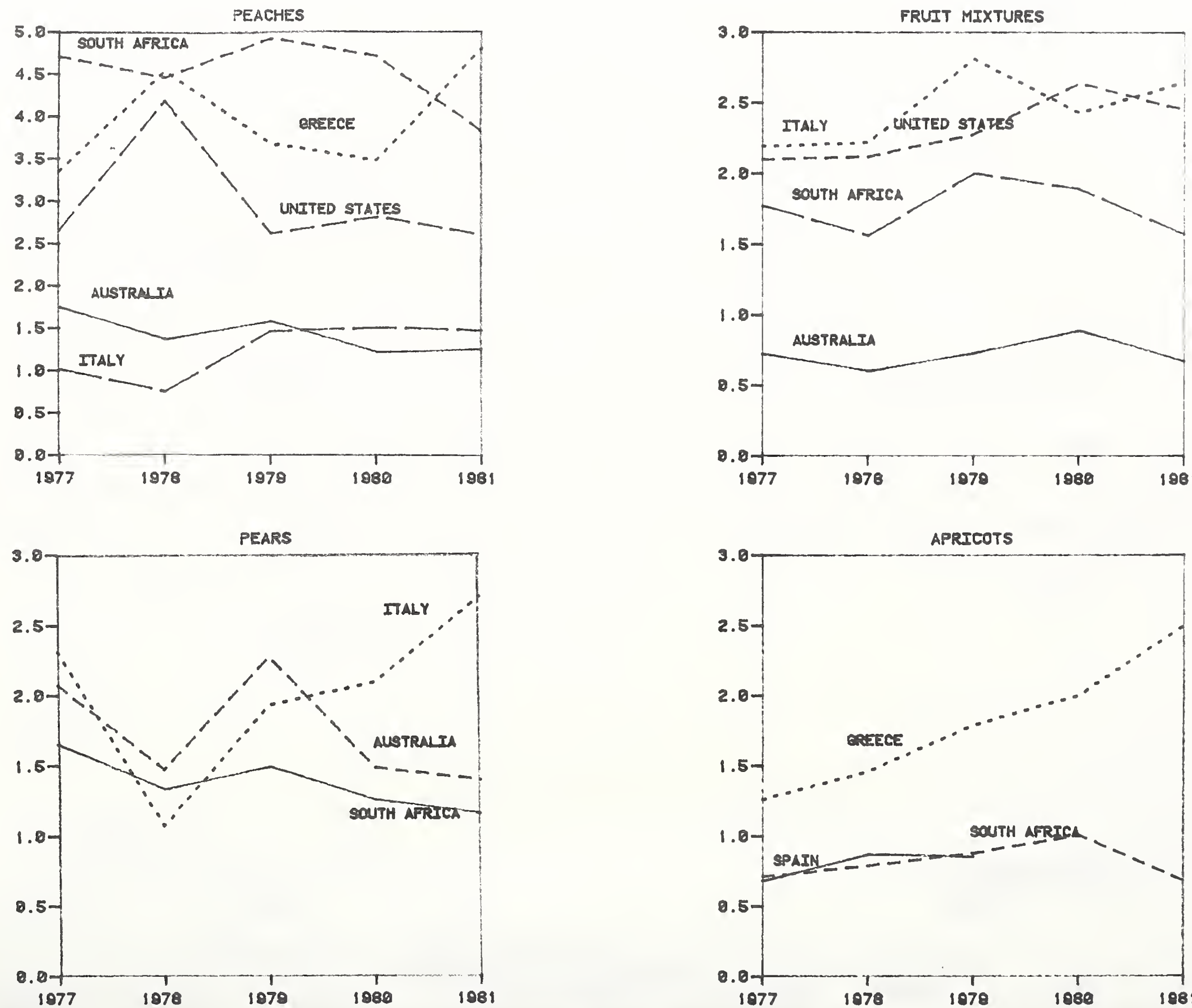

This circular summarizes the situation for the principal canned deciduous fruits in the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, West Germany, Greece, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Spain, and the United States. It also includes production data for Canada. U.S. agricultural attaches provide the production data for these foreign countries.

Units used in this publication are standard cases (equivalent to 24 2-1/2 size cans), metric tons (2,204.6 pounds), and hectares (2.471 acres). A metric ton equals 48.9911 cases. EC countries report data in gross weight. In an attempt to convert all data to a comparable net weight basis, pack data reported for France, West Germany, Greece, and Italy have been reduced by 15 percent before converting to case equivalents.

Since canneo deciduous fruit packs in the Southern Hemisphere principally occur during the first quarter of the calendar year, they are aligned with Northern Hemisphere packs that commence the following summer. For example, Southern Hemisphere packs completed in early 1981 are under the columns for 1981.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

UNITED STATES

Canned packs of all leading deciduous fruits were lower in 1981 partly because of planning, and partly because of weather conditions. Fresh production of all major deciduous fruits for canning was down sharply from 1980 levels, except the pear crop which was only slightly lower.

Due to large inventories and sluggish demand, lower canned packs of apricots, fruit mixtures, peaches and pears were expected. Lower packs of other deciduous fruits were largely weather induced. A severe winter and spring frosts caused the tart cherry crop to be the smallest since 1945, while a combination of spring frosts and a June heat wave produced the smallest apricot crop in California since 1943 and the smallest US crop of this century.

U.S. per capita consumption in 1980 (latest available) dropped further to 2.4 pounds for canned apples and applesauce, 2.5 pounds for fruit mixtures, 3.9 pounds for canned peaches, and to 0.1 pound for canned plums and prunes. Per capita consumption of canned apricots and cherries increaseo from 1979 to 0.5 and 0.9 pounds, respectively, while canned pears per capita remained at 1.8 pounds.

Shipments of canned deciduous fruits through the first half of 1981/82 generally declined, and inventories were unchanged from a year earlier. The drop in export demand contributed to lower shipments of canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Exports of canned peaches and fruit cocktail were down 31 and 13 percent, respectively, during the first 10 months of this marketing year (June-March) compared to the same period during 1980/81. Much of this was due to dramatically lower shipments to Europe, down 60 percent for canned peaches and 33 percent for fruit cocktail. However, canned peach exports to virtually all regions have dropped. Exports to Europe of all other leading canned deciduous fruits, except pears, were also sharply lower.

Canned deciduous fruit exports for the remainder of the season are not expected to improve. However, the negative effects of a strong dollar and EC processing subsidies may be offset somewhat in the coming months because of tariffs lowered April 1 in Japan, for canned peaches and fruit cocktail. Tariffs for canned cling peaches have been reduced from 18.8 to 16.9 percent for the 6/10 size and from 19.5 to 18.8 percent for shelf sizes. The tariff for canned fruit cocktail and similar fruit mixtures has been lowered from 18.5 to 16.3 percent.

Japan has been a good market for U.S. canned peaches and fruit mixtures, second only to Canada and sometimes West Germany. However, with the strong dollar and reduced demand, exports to Japan through March dropped 14 percent below a year ago for canned peaches and 11 percent below for fruit mixtures. Exports were also lower to most of the newer markets in the Middle East (principally Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and United Arab Emirates), in the Far East (mainly Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Indonesia, and Malaysia), in South America (namely, Colombia and Venezuela), and in the Caribbean.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The European Community (EC) of ten countries produces more canned apricots, cherries, and plums/prunes than any one country and ranks second only to the United States in the production of canned peaches, fruit mixtures, pears, and apples and applesauce. As a world exporter, the EC ranks first in all major canned deciduous fruits if intra-EC trade is taken into account. However, exports of these canned fruits to non-EC countries are small. In fact, the EC is still a large net importer of canned deciduous fruits from non-member countries. The market for third country suppliers, however, is shrinking as the EC encourages output by processing subsidies and high import tariffs.

Within the EC, Greece and Italy are the dominante producers and exporters of canned deciduous fruits. Greece became an EC member on January 1, 1981, and the leading EC producing/exporting country for canned apricots and peaches Italy is the leader for canned fruit mixtures, pears, and sweet cherries. Although a major net importer, West Germany is the principal EC producer of canned apples/apple sauce and sour cherries, and vies with the United Kingdom in the production of canned plums/prunes. France is also a significant producer of canned deciduous fruit, but a large net importer.

Assuming Greece had been a member of the EC in 1980 (1981 data unavailable), the share of EC imports supplied by non-EC countries would have been about 55 percent for canned pears and 45 percent each for canned apricots, peaches, and fruit mixtures. South Africa, Australia, and the United States provide most of the imports from non-EC sources: 81 percent of the canned peaches, 87 percent of the canned pears, 88 percent of the fruit mixtures, and 47 percent of the canned apricots. Spain and Morocco are also major sources of canned apricots.

The output of canned pears, cherries, and peaches in the major producing countries of the EC has risen sharply since 1977, while the output of other canned deciduous fruits has shown mixed results. Outputs of fruit mixtures stagnated and canned plums/prunes have declined; while the output of canned apricots in Greece has increased about 15 percent.

The EC's high, minimum grower prices and processing subsidies for pears, cherries, and peaches have encouraged the canning of these fruits. This support system, which applies only to these fruits canned in syrup, was established in 1978 for peaches, 1979 for Bartlett pears, and 1980 for cherries. In terms of European Currency Units (ECU's), minimum grower prices increased 17 percent for peaches over the four year period, 15 percent for Bartlett pears since 1979, and 10 percent for cherries between 1980 and 1981. However, these modest increases are deceiving because of the artificial "green" currency rates used by the EC to convert ECU's to member countries' currencies. For example, in terms of lira, the minimum grower prices in Italy increased 39 percent for peaches and 35 percent for Bartlett pears during the same periods.

The EC has been reducing the processing subsidy in terms of ECU's since the 1979 season when the subsidy represented 92 percent of the minimum grower price for peaches and 94 percent for pears. In 1981, the subsidy represented 63 percent of the minimum grower price for peaches and 65 percent for pears. In terms of ECU's, the subsidy was reduced 24 percent for canned peaches and 20 percent for canned pears between 1979 and 1981, while in lira, the decrease was only 11 and 7 percent, respectively.

EC Minimum Producer Prices and Processor Subsidies
For Canned Deciduous Fruits Packed in Syrup
(ECU's 1/ Per Metric Ton)

	1980/81				1981/82			
		Bartlett	Cherries			Bartlett	Cherries	
Minimum Producer Price	Peaches	Pears	Sweet	Morello	Peaches	Pears	Sweet	Morello
EC, except Greece	315.80	294.80	664.00	746.00	334.75	324.28	730.40	820.60
Greece					233.94	324.28	730.40	678.15
Processing Subsidy								
EC, except Greece	260.60	231.60	292.10	311.10	211.20	210.40	2/ 322.50	3/ 301.50
Greece					97.80	188.50	288.60	251.00

1/ ECU (European Currency Unit)=$1.37 in 1980 and $1.06 in 1981 based on simple average of the last 6 months of each year.

2/ Subsidy for pitted sweet cherries. For unpitted, multiply the pitted subsidy by 0.90.

3/ Subsidy for pitted morello cherries. For unpitted, multiply the pitted subsidy by 0.83.

NOTE: Greece does not receive the full benefit of the EC support system during the transition period which is 7 years for peaches and 5 years for the other fruits.

The EC limits the quantities of canned pears and cherries eligible for processing subsidies. In 1981, these quotas were 74,100 tons (gross weight) for canned Bartlett pears, 52,800 tons for canned morello cherries and 26,850 tons for canned sweet cherries. There is no quota on the production of canned peaches.

In Greece, canned apricot output was up about 50 percent in 1981 from the previous year, while canned peach output declined almost 20 percent due chiefly to the reduced freestone pack. Canned freestones continued their sharp decline, representing only 7 percent of canned peach output compared with 22 percent in 1980 and 65 percent in 1979. According to 1981 data compiled by the Greek National Statistical Service, Greece was the leading world exporter of canned peaches as well as of canned apricots, with about 92 percent of each shipped to other EC countries.

Representative export prices for Greek canned peaches in 1981 were $10.50-11.00/case for average quality and $12.00-13.50 for choice (24 one kilogram, gross weight cans, ex-factory). The minimum grower price was 14.37 drachmas/kilogram (about 53 US cents/pound) while the processing subsidy was 6 drachmas (about 22 U.S. cents/pound).

While the outlook for Greek canned peach production and exports is good, the outlook for canned apricot exports this year is, reportedly, somewhat clouded by quality problems caused by the softening of the fruit inside the can.

In Italy, canned pear production rose 15 percent above the 1980 level, largely because a bearish market for fresh consumption made prices attractive to canners. Canned peach output declined 13 percent due to financial problems for small firms with above normal stocks at high interest rates. Some 25 firms in the south produced no canned peaches in 1981 while many others produced less than usual. The production of fruit cocktail also declined slightly. This was due to higher prices for diced peaches from Greece, imported canned pineapple, and domestic diced pears because of a shortage of good quality Passa Crassanas.

In 1981, Italy led the world in exports of canned fruit mixtures, pears, and sweet cherries, and ranked fourth in canned peach exports. Exports of canned pears, fruit mixtures, peaches, and sweet cherries were all sharply higher than 1980 levels. The EC buys about 95 percent of Italy's exports of canned deciduous fruits. However, the share of canned peach exports shipped to non-EC countries rose from 3 to 7 percent between 1979 and 1981, with Libya being the largest market.

In March, 1982, Italian canned peaches were, reportedly, being quoted at 650-750 lira (51-59 US cents) per one kilogram can, ex-plant. This price range refers to true clingstones from Northern Italy, the offers of which are quite small. Production of standard grade peaches from the south was mostly sold out at prices some 30-35 percent below those of the north. Prices have been declining because of competition from Greece. Fruit cocktail was being sold at 500-550 lira (39-43 US cents) per half-kilogram can. Canners feel that this item may be too expensive to forecast a recovery of demand.

EC processing subsidies are reportedly keeping many small obsolete plants in operation, mostly located in Southern Italy. As a result, these subsidies appear to encourage production of canned fruits in syrup rather than improvements in quality. Thus, there is some trade concern about export prospects for canned peaches and fruit cocktails. Australia and South Africa are strong competitors for quality products, while Greece has the largest share of the EC market for canned peaches and has begun to ship fruit cocktail. Also the quality of Greek canned fruits is improving. Consequently, Italy is frequently in the position of offering poor quality at not very competitive prices. This concern apparently does not extend to canned pears and cherries where good demand has resulted in increased production and exports.

West Germany suffered a very poor deciduous fruit crop in 1981 due entirely to severe frosts during the flowering stage. The crop yield was only half the previous six year average. However, the canned pack was down only 15 percent from 1980/81 because processors utilized more imported raw products. Canned packs of cherries, mixed fruits, and plums were off 16, 20, and nearly 60 percent, respectively, from 1980/81 levels. Other canned packs were either stable or showed slight increases.

Imports of canned deciduous fruits were higher in 1981 than the previous year. Imports amounted to nearly 4.0 million cases (+2 percent) for canned peaches, 1.78 million (+20 percent) for canned pears, 1.43 million (+4 percent) for canned apricots, and 1.35 million cases (+8 percent) for fruit mixtures. However, EC suppliers were the big gainers, with third country shares lower in most cases. Imports from the United States dropped 34 percent for canned peaches and 11 percent for fruit mixtures.

The canning of deciduous fruit should rebound in 1982 with normal weather conditions and show a moderate upward trend in the foreseeable future, particularily if the processing subsidies are continued or expanded to such commodities as plums. This, plus a very strong dollar, does not bode well for imports from the United States in 1982.

The French canned deciduous fruit pack was up slightly in 1981 in spite of frost damage to some fruit crops in April 1981. Canned peaches, pears, and fruit mixtures were the principal gainers.

Imports of all major canned deciduous fruits were higher in 1981. Imports from non-EC countries are small with negligible quantities supplied by the United States.

SPAIN

Spain is a large producer of deciduous fruit. However, the quantity processed has dropped from about 12 percent in 1977 to 8 percent today, and roughly a third of that quantity is used for peach and apricot pulp. Canned apricots and peaches in syrup, which comprise about 40 percent of the total pack, are estimated at 12,000 and 18,000 tons, respectively, in 1981.

It appears 1981 exports of canned deciduous fruits dropped about 30 percent from the previous year with much of the decline occurring in water-packed fruits. Spain exports mostly to the EC with the United Kingdom being the principal destination. Spain's canned fruit output and exports are not expected to increase as long as Spain remains outside of the EC market. Spain is expected to join the EC within two or three years. Its canned fruit industry would reap major benefits from EC support measures unless they are altered in the meantime. The Spanish Government provides financial assistance to firms locating plants and operations in designated industrial areas and provides a rebate of internal taxes on exports equal to 9 percent of FOB value for major canned fruits. There are no minimum grower prices or deficiency payments.

JAPAN

The gradual downtrend in canned deciduous fruit output continued in 1981 due to sluggish demand, higher production costs, and high stocks of canned peaches and cherries. At 33,000 tons, canned peaches represented more than 60 percent of canned deciduous fruit output, 85 percent of which were white peaches. Exports are negligible.

Weak demand also caused lower imports in 1981. Canned peach imports were 21,000 tons; canned pears, 2,920 tons; and fruit mixtures, 4,996 tons. The United States remained the major supplier of canned peaches (49 percent) and fruit mixtures (56 percent). The United States also supplied 71 percent of the 742 tons of canned cherries imported in 1981.

Stocks of canned peaches and cherries should decline and 1982 output will probably recover somewhat. Because of the recent depreciation of the yen against the dollar, Japanese firms are reportedly reluctant to contract for imports of canned fruits. However, if the exchange rate improves, 1982 imports will probably equal 1981 levels.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

SOUTH AFRICA

Traditionally, South Africa has been the world's leading exporter of canned deciduous fruits and second only to the United States as a producer. However, South Africa depends heavily on the EC market where both Italy and Greece are expanding their shares with the help of EC processing subsidies and high import tariffs. In 1980, South African exports of canned deciduous fruits, shipped to the EC, dropped to 72 percent from 80 percent in 1978. In 1980, South Africa also supplied nearly 60 percent of the major canned deciduous fruits imported by the EC from non-EC suppliers, excluding Greece which became a member in 1981.

Poor weather conditions for the 1981 crop caused a 22 percent reduction from 1980 in the overall intake of the main deciduous fruits for canning. This was considered a blessing in disguise because it should have enabled the industry to dispose of unsold stocks. However, market conditions did not improve during 1981. As a result, canners indicated they would be unable to utilize all of the expected 1981 crop and be unable to maintain the 1980 minimum grower prices for the respective fruits.

In light of these developments, the Canning Fruit Board placed restrictions on deliveries to canners for 1982, cutting deliveries of clingstone peaches and Bon Chretien (Bartletts) pears by about 10 and 35 percent, respectively, from the reduced 1981 levels. Consequently, the 1982 canned deciduous pack is estimated at only 7.3 million cartons, about 14 percent below the 1981 level and nearly 40 percent below the large 1980 pack. Canned peaches, pears, and fruit mixtures are forecast at 10, 33, and 15 percent lower than respective 1981 levels. Canned apples and apricots will be up slightly. Reportedly, two major canners are taking no fruit this year.

Despite declining demand, minimum producer prices in South Africa for the 1982 crop of Bulida apricots and clingstone peaches remained, for the third consecutive year, at 126 rand ($130) and 150 rand ($155) per ton respectively. B.C. pear prices rose only 5 rand per ton for the 1981 season and leveled at 120 rand ($124) per ton. Canners are benefiting from an emergency assistance program in which the government pays one-third of the minimum grower price.

This price stagnation, coupled with increases in production costs for the third consecutive season, will definitely have an adverse effect on new plantings. Furthermore, the 1982 producer price has been set as a factory-price, which means the producer now will have to carry the cost of fruit transport to the factory.

In the absence of official data, 1981 exports of canned deciduous fruits are set at 7.27 million cartons, 23 percent lower than the previous year. 1981 exports, with percent declines from 1980 in parentheses, are estimated as follows: 3.82 million cartons (-22 percent) of canned peaches, 1.57 million (-17 percent) of fruit mixtures, 1.15 million (-16 percent) of canned pears, 0.68 million (-31 percent) of canned apricots, and 56 thousand cases (-80 percent) of canned apples. In addition to reduced output, the blame for the slump in exports is linked to the recession in the United Kingdom and Europe. Another cause is the world-wide decline in the consumption of canned fruit, especially in the United Kingdom where, according to the UK Ministry of Agriculture, per capita consumption dropped nearly 60 percent during the period 1973-81. Other factors contributing to the drop in exports are high EC import tariffs causing a price difference of 20-25 percent between South African and comparable EC products, and subsidization of the EC canning industry. The processing subsidy for Italian canned peaches in 1980 is said to have equaled about 40 percent of South Africa's minimum opening price per carton on the U.K. market that year.

Opening minimum prices in 1982 for the U.K. market (cif basis), as fixed by the South African Canned Fruit Export Board, were only slightly higher than 1981 opening levels. In terms of pounds sterling (dollar equivalent in parentheses converted at $1.86 per UK pound), canned apricots opened at 7.40 ($13.75) per case, canned peaches at 7.20 ($13.40), canned pears at 7.00 ($13.00), and canned fruit cocktail at 9.30 ($17.30) per case. In the past two years, the export market has developed into a buyers market with the minimum price structure widely violated as canners tried to cut losses and move stocks. This year, a central organization will control prices in an attempt to eliminate the undercutting of established prices.

Projections from the last Census of Agriculture indicate that 23 percent of South Africa's Bulida apricot trees and 24 percent of the clingstone peach trees were not in full production in 1981. This could lead to overproduction and aggravate the present poor market conditions. Under the 1981 tree removal scheme, two million rand were allocated for all trees uprooted and the land used for purposes other than fruit production. Grower response was poor, and only 819,000 rand were used during the offer period. With only 41 percent of the budgeted amount spent, another effort is planned to encourage more growers to reduce tree numbers.

Exports in 1982 are expected to recover, somewhat, from last year's level. With some improvement in exports and the lower level of production, the stock situation might return to a more manageable level by late 1982.

Australia ranks fourth in world production and exports of canned peaches and fruit mixtures and, until recently, ranked second in exports of canned pears. As a canned pear producer, Australia dropped to third place in 1981. Australia's role as a producer and exporter of canned deciduous fruits is expected to decline as that country takes steps to bring output in line with its declining export markets in Europe and Canada. This year the industry limited cannery intake to about half the 1981 level and the Industries Assistance Commission is expected to recommend a tree removal program for peaches and pears when it presents the results of its investigations of the industry.

Australian canned deciduous fruit output during 1981 was higher than first expected. Not only were yields fairly high, but pressures from growers caused canners to buy more peaches and pears than intended. Cannery intake of fresh pears and peaches was 57,900 and 66,300 tons, respectively, in 1981. For the 1982 season, pear intake will be restricted to 30,000 tons and peach intake to 33,000 tons. Although the industry is basically efficient, canners were forced to sharply curtail fruit intake in the face of shrinking overseas markets. Consequently, the total deciduous fruit pack this year is estimated at 4.1 million cases, nearly 50 percent below last year. The canned pack will consist of approximately 41 percent peaches, 30 percent pears, 12 percent fruit cocktail, 9 percent two fruits, and 8 percent apricots.

With 1981 output higher than expected and sales well below budgeted levels, the carryover at the end of the year was much heavier than expected. This imposed a severe financial burden on processors, mainly due to high interest costs. With total availability of canned deciduous fruits at 9.9 million cases in 1981 and total sales at an estimated 5.9 million cases, carryover rose from 1.9 million cases at the beginning of 1981 to 4 million cases at the end of 1981.

To reduce this heavy carryover, production in 1982 was to be limited to about 3.8 million cases, which, with the carryover, would give a total supply of 7.8 million cases for the 1982 marketing year. Assuming that the sales forecast of 6.4 million cases is realized, the carryover at the end of 1982 would be about 1.4 million cases.

On the basis of this decision, the three canners in Victoria State which account for about 80 percent of the total Australian pack, agreed on a proposal to reduce canning capacity and thus cut overhead costs in the industry. Under the agreement the first cannery discontinued production after completion of the apricot processing season. The second cannery will continue production as before, while the third will process and distribute fruit on behalf of the first cannery.

The remaining factor in the rationalization process is the need for a reduction in the bearing area of canning fruit variety trees. This is one of the most difficult ones, and probably will have to rely on a government-sponsored tree pull program with appropriate compensation payments to growers. The canning fruit industry is now subject to enquiry and report by the Industries Assistance Commission, and the federal government has indicated it will not make any decision on tree pull assistance until this report is received. The government asked the IAC to submit two reports. The first was due by March 31, 1982 covering the question of short term assistance to relieve immediate hardship, and the second by August 31, 1982 dealing with longer term assistance (1983 and subsequent seasons).

This is the second time in 10 years that the Australian industry has faced serious disposal problems and consequent adjustment needs. The first round of adjustments followed the accession of the United Kingdom to the EC and the loss of Commonwealth preferences. At that time, the government introduced a general fruit industry reconstruction program for 1972 through 1977. During that period, output of deciduous canning fruit was reduced by about 150,000 tons to 200,000 tons, and peach, pear and apricot tree numbers declined by about 34 percent. A further reduction in tree numbers is inevitable, particularly in the case of Bon Chretien pears (Bartletts), for which output is now far in excess of potential demand.

While canned peach exports in 1981 were slightly higher at 1.26 million cases, exports of canned pears and fruit mixtures were down 6 and 24 percent, respectively, to 1.39 and 0.67 million cases. European markets accounted for 48 percent of canned peach exports, 73 percent of the canned pears, and 52 percent of the exports of fruit mixtures. Canada and Japan are the two principal markets outside Europe, but Australia will continue to push exports to the Middle East and other Asian markets to help offset the continuing decline in sales to the EC.

Export prices for canned deciduous fruits fell sharply during the 1981 season. Sales made during the early part of 1981 yielded reasonable returns, but exports became rapidly unprofitable in the second half of the year. Peach prices were somewhat better than in 1980, but canned pears faced a highly competitive situation and were generally lower. A 1982 decline is expected in canned pear export prices of about 20 percent to $9.10 Australia dollars per case, while canned peach prices are likely to fall by about 15 percent to A$10.60. Recent shipments of canned pears to Japan were made at an average price of A$13.67 per case, to Norway at A$11.50, and to Sweden at A$10.90. The current FOB price for canned fruit cocktail to Norway and Sweden is about $A13.95 per case. (The Australian dollar currently equals 1.06 U.S. dollars).

The new marketing program, effective January 1, 1980, made the Australian Canned Fruits Corporation the sole official trader in canned deciduous fruits. The legislation provides for the acquisition and sale of the entire canned deciduous fruit pack by the corporation, and to finance advance payments to canners while packing is in progress. Under the program the corporation operates an equalization pool for selected markets, the No. 1 pool. For the 1981 season the No. 1 pool markets were the domestic market, Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Japan. It is expected that the same markets will be declared No. 1 pool markets in 1982. Canners have been allocated quotas for the No. 1 pool markets, and any excess goes into a No. 2 pool, which will be disposed of in all other markets. However, the returns from such sales are not equalized, and the returns for each individual sale go directly to the canner concerned.

The immediate outlook for the canned deciduous fruit industry is dim in view of the increasing production in Europe, the strength of the Australian dollar against European currencies, and sharply increased freight rates. Thus, the outlook for the 1982 season is for a slight increase in exports.

Although production dropped sharply this year, large carry-over stocks will permit the industry to maintain exports at least at 1981 levels. The Australian Canned Fruits Corporation reduced opening prices for the 1982 marketing year to meet current competition in major markets and on the assumption that the Australian currency will not strengthen against European currencies in the near future. Lower raw fruit prices for the 1982 season will help to lower production costs by a considerable margin. However, it remains to be seen whether exports can be brought back to a profitable level. On present indications it may be expected that export sales will be only marginally profitable at best. How- ever, with current high interest rates Australia may find it better to sell, even at a small loss than to hold excess stocks.

In the longer run, it is expected that Australia's share of the European and Canadian markets will continue to decline as a result of these developments. Australia will, of course, endeavor to develop new markets in Asia, particularly Japan, and in the Middle East. However, the Japanese market is expanding only slowly, and competition in this market from the US and South Africa is strong. In the Middle East, consumption rose sharply in recent years, but is now beginning to reach saturation level and is expected to stabilize in the next few years.

Here again, Australia would need to be highly competitive with other suppliers, and only marginal improvement in sales seems likely over the next few years. Asian demand for Australian canned fruits, which enjoy a freight advantage, is likely to grow steadily in coming years, but it is unlikely that this growth will be sufficient to offset the loss of export markets in Europe and Canada.

Faced with these disposal problems the industry will tend to contract to a production level of about 5.5 to 6 million cases per annum. This would provide about 3 million cases for the domestic market and about 2.5 to 3 million cases for the more profitable export markets. To reach this kind of production level there must be a sharp reduction in fresh canning fruit production. The Industries Assistance Commission will probably recommend to the government that a further tree-pull program be introduced with compensation payments to growers.

ARGENTINA

Peaches account for about 85 percent of Argentine canned deciduous fruit output and about 90 percent of the exports. Canned pears and fruit mixtures make up the remainder. Virtually, all of the exports go to other South American countries.

In 1980, there were about 40 canneries in operation. This year, the number of canneries operating is estimated at 17-20. Many of the small canneries (under 1,000 ton capacity) have ceased operation because of high processing costs and reduced demand.

Exports of canned deciduous fruits dropped sharply in recent years to an estimated 2,000 tons in 1981 or nearly 85 percent below the 1975-79 average of 12,530 tons. The overvalued peso situation which prevailed until April 1981 basically priced Argentine fruit out of the world market. Reportedly, 1982 exports of canned peaches are expected to sell for $16 to $19 per case, FOB Buenos Aires.

Canned peach output is expected to increase about 40 percent this year from 1980's low level in order to replenish stocks. Although exports should show some increase, the long term outlook is uncertain due to the unsettled economic and political situation. The government has no specific plans to assist the canning industry.

CHILE

Canned peaches account for close to 90 percent of total canned deciduous fruit output and nearly all of the exports, which go to other South American markets. Exports improved in 1981 with Peru buying 80 percent.

Canned peach output this year is expected to drop nearly one-third from the 1980 level because of high credit costs and poor domestic demand. Interest rates of about 3.5 percent per month discourage stock financing. Also a change in the traditional marketing system has eliminated wholesalers who sold on credit. Most canned fruits are now sold directly by the canneries on a cash basis. This is expected to contribute to a further sharp decrease in demand.

Current economic conditions restraining canned fruit output are not expected to improve in 1982. While a large proportion of the installed processing capacity is used for non-fruit canning, it can be easily shifted back for fruit when conditions improve.

This circular was prepared by Robert E. Haresnape, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA. (202) 447-3275.

UNITED STATES TRADE FOR SELECTED CANNED FRUITS
METRIC TONS

COMMODITY	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 1/
EXPORTS					
Apricots	1,069	2,226	1,360	1,040	1,206
Cherries, Tart	2/	5,047	2,340	6,696	1,309
Cherries, Sweet	2/	2,191	2,916	1,687	1,976
Cherries, Maraschino	1,301	1,869	3,283	2,176	2,425
Fruit Mixtures 3/	42,770	43,284	46,599	53,938	50,034
Peaches	54,186	85,328	53,523	57,530	53,050
Pears	3,509	4.126	3,091	2,534	2,876
IMPORTS					
Apples	4,751	3,530	915	1,240	1,676
Apricots	150	249	463	108	194
Cherries	109	163	540	120	158
Fruit Mixtures 3/	6,891	8,572	7,447	10,368	6,525
Peaches	44	38	254	211	228
Pears	34	23	21	15	16
Plums & Prunes	887	513	426	398	333

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Not separately classified. Combined exports were 6,740 tons. 3/ Includes all mixtures of two or more fruits.

Note: One metric ton equals 48.9911 cases net (24 21/2's).

SOURCE: Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

May 1982 Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS, USDA

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: ANNUAL PACK 1/
(1,000 CASES, EQUIV. 24 2-1/2's NET)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 2/
APPLES & APPLESAUCE						
Canada	611	737	823	1,177	710	---
Germany, West	1,419	1,251	2,090	1,910	1,985	1,985
South Africa	247	262	438	284	238	204
United States	10,763	12,679	13,651	15,155	12,284	10,300
Total 3/	13,040	14,929	17,002	18,526	15,217	---
APRICOTS						
Australia	423	602	338	640	341	545
Canada	49	34	46	47	66	31
Greece	1,599	2,186	500	1,250	1,665	2,500
South Africa	480	732	794	925	1,098	707
Spain 4/	700	300	900	300	225	735
United States 5/	2,387	2,269	2,127	2,887	2,994	1,208
Total 3/	5,638	6,123	4,705	6,049	6,389	5,726
CHERRIES						
France	408	242	516	570	495	520
Germany, West						
Sour	989	679	947	1,120	1,490	1,250
Sweet	268	107	236	263	240	210
Italy	210	210	165	230	375	415
Japan	613	630	551	669	450	380
United States						
Sour	438	605	582	526	545	213
Sweet	464	500	485	651	428	316
Total 3/	3,390	2,973	3,482	4,029	4,023	3,304
FRUIT MIXTURES 6/						
Argentina	588	539	284	318	132	118
Australia	1,070	1,039	1,374	1,366	1,511	1,732
France	1,220	895	1,029	1,036	990	1,165
Italy	2,500	3,330	3,540	2,705	2,915	2,790
Japan	334	451	214	387	295	295
South Africa	1,728	1,974	1,744	2,130	2,454	1,935
United States 5/	14,854	15,139	13,857	16,960	18,041	13,928
Total 3/	22,294	23,367	22,042	24,902	26,338	21,963

Continued

Continued...

CANNED DECIDUOUS FRUIT: ANNUAL PACK 1/
(1,000 CASES, EQUIV. 24 2-1/2's NET)

COMMODITY AND COUNTRY	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981 2/
PEACHES						
Argentina	3,919	3,184	1,702	1,960	1,911	1,370
Australia	2,879	2,656	2,313	2,589	2,645	3,405
Canada	256	232	151	192	238	142
Chile	381	394	461	805	563	612
France	520	320	529	532	465	540
Greece	4,223	3,602	5,414	5,415	5,650	4,560
Italy	1,250	1,000	1,085	2,295	2,165	1,875
Japan	2,453	2,272	1,886	2,222	2,020	1,615
South Africa	5,890	5,443	4,750	5,347	6,443	4,158
Spain 4/	1,200	600	1,000	700	600	980
United States 7/	24,983	29,414	21,529	25,031	26,841	21,763
Total 3/	47,954	49,117	40,820	47,088	49,541	41,020
PEARS						
Argentina	294	245	57	64	162	147
Australia	1,739	1,654	2,233	2,923	2,705	2,275
Canada	388	393	458	8/ 519	487	398
France	346	150	358	650	555	665
Italy	2,130	1,295	1,315	2,130	2,250	2,580
Japan	143	122	54	55	43	42
South Africa	1,828	1,712	1,456	1,595	1,782	1,415
United States	11,518	9,614	9,026	10,568	10,928	9,700
Total 3/	18,386	15,185	14,957	18,504	18,912	17,222
PLUMS AND PRUNES						
Canada	73	62	118	91	71	57
France	454	421	375	529	420	250
Germany, West	1,019	649	659	710	700	290
United Kingdom	801	742	921	789	495	378
United States 9/	1,042	817	923	711	1,066	940
Total 3/	3,389	2,691	2,996	2,830	2,752	1,915

1/ Calendar year with Southern Hemisphere packs occurring during the first quarter of year shown. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Total refers to specified countries only and should not necessarily be interpreted as synonymous with total world output. 4/ In syrup only. 5/ California only. 6/ Canned fruit cocktail and similar fruit mixtures. 7/ Cling peaches are California only. Spiced clings not reported after 1980. 8/ Bartletts only. 9/ Purple plums.

NOTE: EC countries report data in gross weights. In an attempt to convert all data to a comparable net weight basis, pack data reported for France, West Germany, Greece, and Italy have been reduced by 15 percent, before converting to case equivalent.

539023

U.S. EXPORTS OF CHERRIES, SWEET AND TART, PREPARED AND PRESERVED
CROP YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1
(IN CASES OF 24 2 1/2S)

COUNTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA............:	2,663	23,442	26,406	31,815	23,915	49,626	62,494	62,918	27,117	40,267
MEXICO............:	20	332	7,335	7,667	27,360	8,612	1,903	2,030	1,467	1,305
TOTAL	2,683	23,774	33,741	39,481	51,276	58,238	64,397	64,948	28,584	41,572
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE............:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	194	237
COSTA RICA........:	906	2,294	55	84	354	144	194	1,031	442	0
EL SALVADOR.......:	0	0	0	27	0	0	80	142	38	381
GUATEMALA.........:	44	0	0	45	221	0	44	111	296	254
HONDURAS..........:	0	0	21	42	0	30	86	796	0	80
NICARAGUA.........:	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	0	0	0
PANAMA............:	378	593	2,327	58	278	48	708	69	248	2,719
TOTAL	1,328	2,888	2,403	257	853	222	1,415	2,400	1,217	3,670
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS...........:	341	238	959	736	426	220	1,630	8,572	177	46
BARBADOS..........:	18	372	0	83	27	50	213	962	578	44
BERMUDA...........:	368	393	492	513	373	150	365	0	222	103
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	108	90	84	275	142	0	363	230	153	1,010
HAITI.............:	61	56	0	0	0	0	76	587	173	69
JAMAICA...........:	424	762	144	535	517	127	42	0	0	32
LW & WW ISLANDS...:	31	140	117	0	14	35	16	265	943	597
NETHL. ANTILLES...:	88	262	1,062	744	380	365	270	792	375	619
TRINIDAD TOBAGO...:	0	0	118	85	39	29	36	1,404	352	706
OTHER ....:	0	0	0	0	0	43	62	0	0	31
TOTAL	1,439	2,313	2,886	2,971	1,918	1,019	3,072	12,812	2,974	3,256
SOUTH AMERICA										
BOLIVIA...........:	0	237	790	207	430	780	30	234	0	201
BRAZIL............:	158	0	1,535	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
CHILE.............:	34	0	0	0	0	0	172	178	0	741
COLOMBIA..........:	33	28	44	0	56	60	118	3,147	3,654	5,367
PERU..............:	0	168	0	32	0	0	67	0	0	819
VENEZUELA.........:	216	523	432	462	160	135	106	1,537	3,206	172
OTHER ....:	64	33	149	0	0	0	179	0	0	0
TOTAL	505	989	2,951	701	646	975	672	5,096	6,860	7,337
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	1,524	79,850	30,064	77,933	78,249	32,560	51,792	37,329	22,533	46,464
DENMARK...........:	135	112	180	416	0	95	94	104	0	34
FRANCE............:	1,642	2,669	9,744	13,149	25,277	0	11,188	7,327	5,929	3,200
GERMANY, FED. REP.:	2,993	237,766	148,865	178,445	253,172	118,869	111,326	179,045	76,877	185,209
IRELAND...........:	275	51	1,945	53	31	0	128	0	26	0
ITALY.............:	0	0	18	0	0	0	344	0	0	0
NETHERLANDS.......:	0	46,171	5,934	13,731	85,034	8,742	15,860	12,102	6,054	28,857
UNITED KINGDOM....:	994	6,909	7,250	4,563	8,116	1,378	2,754	4,838	3,694	5,261
TOTAL	7,563	373,528	204,000	288,291	449,880	161,645	193,486	240,746	115,113	269,026
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA...........:	356	57	397	447	1,574	0	782	0	0	810
FINLAND...........:	199	27	0	3	119	0	298	0	0	213
NORWAY............:	222	111	0	101	486	260	307	128	460	639
SWEDEN............:	109	0	160	107	53	204	497	1,239	316	447
SWITZERLAND.......:	551	2,827	536	2,156	2,348	775	1,493	3,730	2,473	2,637
OTHER ....:	0	0	93	0	0	23	0	197	143	103
TOTAL	1,436	3,021	1,186	2,811	4,580	1,262	3,376	5,294	3,393	4,849
MIDDLE EAST										
JORDAN............:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600	0	0
KUWAIT............:	0	0	0	203	113	77	0	7,124	2,293	4,355
LEBANON...........:	0	207	61	137	116	0	0	0	0	68
SAUDI ARABIA......:	176	291	131	1,018	1,765	161	5,533	6,947	4,238	3,461
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT:	21	0	313	289	372	271	1,531	3,230	213	583
OTHER ....:	0	0	302	57	237	84	259	27	19	0
TOTAL	198	498	806	1,704	2,603	593	7,322	18,928	6,762	8,466
FAR EAST										
CHINA (TAIWAN)....:	0	27	425	722	3,812	1,207	3,790	581	1,753	321
HONG KONG.........:	479	1,299	970	1,382	1,734	1,312	2,298	5,031	2,731	4,739
INDONESIA.........:	20	59	5	103	361	334	985	145	258	457
JAPAN.............:	1,196	5,045	4,982	3,478	8,905	14,957	22,634	40,823	57,394	41,760
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF:	56	113	0	0	0	0	98	242	57	282
MALAYSIA..........:	0	53	124	350	267	650	728	448	1,114	498
PHILIPPINES.......:	0	0	17	121	410	0	178	0	49	1,477
SINGAPORE.........:	132	271	547	888	548	1,043	2,122	1,145	3,516	1,880
THAILAND..........:	241	303	382	561	562	466	623	97	1,335	0
OTHER ....:	33	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	29	0
TOTAL	2,157	7,169	7,447	7,606	16,597	20,006	33,456	48,513	68,236	51,414
AFRICA										
EGYPT.............:	0	0	0	0	401	0	101	44	0	0
LIBERIA...........:	91	32	0	0	0	0	27	48	53	876
LIBYA.............:	47	0	0	46	0	100	241	0	0	0
REP SOUTH AFRICA..:	10,829	3,494	6,359	6,372	7,099	1,368	735	6,453	0	4,084
OTHER ....:	0	115	44	36	0	19	0	46	143	216
TOTAL	10,967	3,640	6,403	6,454	7,499	1,486	1,105	6,592	197	5,176
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA.........:	0	1,833	5,404	827	1,220	1,626	1,188	1,877	5,135	1,095
NEW ZEALAND.......:	89	0	581	71	0	0	0	1,563	1,711	428
T TER PACIFIC IS..:	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	263	70	385
OTHER ....:	0	45	0	140	0	0	259	57	0	0
TOTAL	89	1,878	5,984	1,075	1,220	1,626	1,447	3,761	6,916	1,908
WORLD TOTAL.......:	28,366	419,697	267,608	351,352	537,072	247,072	309,747	409,089	240,252	396,676

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

1519500

U.S. EXPORTS OF MIXTURES OF FRUIT, PREPARED & PRESERVED
CROP YEAR BEGINNING JUNE 1
(IN CASES OF 24 2 1/2S)

COUNTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA:	744,311	746,497	820,909	921,043	949,324	873,843	958,384	853,380	900,349	860,637
MEXICO:	5,933	11,177	11,853	13,436	12,123	9,890	8,670	10,876	9,860	47,418
OTHER:	484	700	207	302	0	364	243	201	0	150
TOTAL	750,728	758,374	832,968	934,781	961,448	884,097	967,296	864,457	910,208	908,205
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE:	1,045	884	800	773	771	749	437	2,833	1,977	704
COSTA RICA:	115	0	393	180	49	182	3,071	9,560	2,377	55
EL SALVADOR:	1,263	1,242	1,190	952	45	412	529	1,810	2,159	539
GUATEMALA:	1,288	1,019	2,917	1,994	3,549	1,200	2,621	2,359	6,717	3,877
HONDURAS:	652	3,654	1,752	869	3,868	3,070	5,040	4,276	7,322	2,626
NICARAGUA:	463	1,659	2,290	4,068	2,294	2,288	2,965	3,629	521	77
PANAMA:	35,216	41,491	53,423	27,485	27,120	40,329	46,629	45,510	71,007	29,993
TOTAL	40,042	49,948	62,765	36,321	37,688	48,230	61,293	69,978	91,779	37,871
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS:	7,561	6,688	9,099	6,562	5,465	1,951	945	2,197	4,038	7,929
BARBADOS:	454	112	158	267	100	356	2,095	1,482	5,316	5,063
BERMUDA:	4,389	2,766	5,591	4,114	3,537	2,984	3,994	8,067	6,817	7,105
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	2,316	1,388	98	2,170	2,473	2,155	3,097	3,056	2,685	4,954
FRENCH WEST INDIES:	294	0	158	0	668	0	37	0	883	7,274
HAITI:	496	1,160	1,054	998	629	1,249	763	848	787	3,352
JAMAICA:	3,239	2,801	982	1,453	1,709	610	2,698	1,936	903	2,029
LW & WW ISLANDS:	308	544	483	461	457	303	1,171	895	5,800	5,148
NETHL. ANTILLES:	6,453	5,321	6,875	11,936	9,843	10,952	8,740	12,422	24,637	24,454
TRINIDAD TOBAGO:	1,279	1,042	1,927	265	1,169	4,640	6,256	5,488	11,636	12,928
OTHER:	0	0	0	0	0	88	226	1,848	274	279
TOTAL	26,789	21,822	26,426	28,225	26,050	25,288	30,021	38,241	63,777	80,514
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA:	0	191	151	207	104	0	0	200	0	6,600
CHILE:	370	625	68	0	0	0	0	113	2,143	1,534
COLOMBIA:	1,099	1,132	387	1,430	896	2,705	7,267	22,115	10,556	11,863
PERU:	563	2,833	2,703	1,639	2,701	300	0	0	2,392	13,976
SURINAM:	1,879	1,996	1,352	1,445	1,681	1,164	3,647	3,349	2,765	1,514
VENEZUELA:	0	0	2,027	1,395	1,777	8,902	3,106	8,200	14,459	18,523
OTHER:	62	230	457	115	0	0	341	1,406	1,262	1,249
TOTAL	3,973	6,978	7,147	6,231	7,161	13,072	14,361	35,383	33,576	55,259
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	109,008	159,571	137,126	89,489	36,732	47,879	20,839	32,780	23,740	57,613
DENMARK:	5,811	7,692	15,067	4,419	4,039	3,200	15,494	25,855	12,340	11,289
FRANCE:	7,445	11,148	16,263	280	11,738	1,321	4,829	16,804	1,679	1,550
GERMANY, FED. REP.:	161,962	344,485	271,921	49,988	65,095	52,272	78,371	64,764	304,949	284,314
IRELAND:	0	1,332	3,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ITALY:	8,760	8,579	10,368	1,982	587	500	1,807	4,798	423	280
NETHERLANDS:	52,178	49,348	201,849	37,140	52,452	40,647	80,380	76,911	156,325	83,351
UNITED KINGDOM:	72,847	195,400	274,192	97,150	47,392	39,896	51,922	22,393	17,507	13,130
TOTAL	418,011	777,554	930,677	280,449	218,035	185,714	253,641	244,305	516,963	451,528
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA:	63,211	55,061	51,042	36,589	55,719	48,619	53,460	37,556	31,766	24,956
CYPRUS:	312	348	629	768	0	80	276	4,563	1,512	77
FINLAND:	25,917	25,933	56,948	18,027	24,395	21,822	12,465	27,434	46,550	46,213
ICELAND:	3,634	3,944	3,902	2,588	2,222	1,028	1,945	1,480	4,821	2,921
NORWAY:	39,769	44,068	42,512	39,509	32,995	63,090	55,736	70,344	64,320	77,299
SWEDEN:	87,931	107,994	127,687	80,413	102,917	101,324	76,498	107,348	148,878	80,469
SWITZERLAND:	143,438	160,828	193,953	136,082	155,667	139,481	73,606	112,832	133,664	112,904
OTHER:	0	128	515	128	639	27	249	959	1,181	635
TOTAL	364,211	398,213	477,188	314,204	374,554	375,471	274,234	362,516	432,691	345,473
USSR AND EAST EUROPE										
OTHER:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	0	0
MIDDLE EAST										
BAHRAIN:	298	235	1,088	2,528	1,052	639	1,283	1,855	3,523	4,954
ISRAEL:	965	1,583	4,535	3,000	5,317	29,577	40,802	4,271	11,326	21,136
JORDAN:	185	343	130	0	250	330	0	923	2,377	2,460
KUWAIT:	5,652	3,917	7,815	10,181	3,541	9,922	8,348	12,475	6,632	24,027
LEBANON:	2,101	3,162	8,081	10,528	7,440	0	23,515	7,214	26,682	13,405
QATAR:	0	57	670	1,040	163	3,083	999	2,471	2,531	3,352
SAUDI ARABIA:	2,131	3,312	12,143	10,895	5,558	23,809	72,527	23,590	66,398	61,867
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT:	157	0	1,358	6,841	1,498	6,644	7,383	7,931	14,466	12,138
OTHER:	0	0	0	39	311	495	1,111	1,663	1,010	1,746
TOTAL	11,489	12,609	35,819	45,052	25,130	74,499	155,970	62,395	134,946	145,086
FAR EAST										
CHINA (TAIWAN):	0	2,363	3,164	3,424	3,354	6,340	5,211	9,768	10,860	11,972
HONG KONG:	22,842	26,857	30,261	44,703	54,049	73,436	72,935	117,994	103,554	114,044
INDONESIA:	0	5,311	16,281	7,282	17,273	12,270	24,333	25,133	17,390	25,411
JAPAN:	53,715	130,617	182,910	37,349	82,482	104,805	124,110	156,409	163,873	188,578
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF:	7,768	9,336	4,284	1,342	1,290	1,237	5,585	10,617	17,184	26,056
MALAYSIA:	278	835	1,233	529	1,096	7,844	6,525	7,174	5,144	9,356
NANSEI ISLANDS:	2,880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES:	0	978	972	5,451	4,668	1,793	1,750	3,300	1,849	932
SINGAPORE:	6,124	15,852	10,125	12,021	14,822	65,019	67,477	95,097	190,129	103,130
SOUTHERN ASIA:	207	125	385	157	2,007	0	0	0	0	0
VIETNAM:	0	4,194	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER:	115	0	28	40	1,082	96	911	220	288	369
TOTAL	93,930	196,458	249,643	112,298	182,043	272,840	308,836	425,713	420,272	479,859
AFRICA										
EGYPT:	0	0	0	98	78	537	2,964	5,110	5,737	13,022
LIBYA:	425	615	921	639	850	4,300	6,334	967	5,797	706
SUDAN:	0	964	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,659	502
OTHER:	2,460	1,447	729	439	1,437	552	855	932	1,905	1,447
TOTAL	2,885	3,025	1,650	1,176	2,365	5,389	10,153	7,009	16,099	15,677
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA:	0	0	0	3,149	0	324	0	0	255	1,686
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS:	3,840	3,065	2,972	4,160	4,904	3,703	4,544	5,608	5,275	6,555
T TER PACIFIC IS.:	2,586	2,903	4,565	816	499	2,202	1,502	2,463	3,777	6,823
OTHER:	107	0	0	140	109	0	0	332	0	0
TOTAL	6,533	5,968	7,537	8,265	5,512	6,229	6,046	8,403	9,306	15,065
WORLD TOTAL:	1,718,592	2,230,960	2,631,820	1,767,002	1,839,985	1,890,828	2,081,851	2,119,126	2,629,617	2,534,537

NOTE: TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING.

HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
COMMODITY PROGRAMS, FAS, USDA

1516000

U.S. EXPORTS OF PEACHES,NECTARINES,PREPARED & PRESERVED
CROP YEAR BEGINNING JUNE 1
(IN CASES OF 24 2 1/2S)

COUNTRY	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
NORTH AMERICA										
CANADA.............:	909,747	922,703	970,150	1,250,078	1,054,487	1,030,142	1,084,938	993,364	1,002,457	988,438
MEXICO.............:	103	552	765	6,415	1,122	1,206	788	621	436	329,967
ST.PIERRE,MIQUELON:	1,048	1,344	348	295	0	356	282	443	0	51
TOTAL	910,898	924,598	971,263	1,256,789	1,055,609	1,031,703	1,086,007	994,428	1,002,893	1,318,456
CENTRAL AMERICA										
BELIZE.............:	368	440	601	496	325	538	155	117	1,715	1,083
COSTA RICA.........:	2,591	1,526	1,138	3,561	2,255	5,641	4,216	3,956	17,168	4,420
EL SALVADOR........:	272	774	247	522	323	762	1,335	1,850	1,530	630
GUATEMALA..........:	2,204	1,130	971	3,143	5,704	4,981	6,764	3,408	6,351	6,917
HONDURAS...........:	27	203	97	188	583	360	562	739	1,254	1,014
NICARAGUA..........:	252	615	414	851	614	857	704	483	76	0
PANAMA.............:	12,838	16,128	16,516	11,910	12,257	21,617	27,315	27,327	44,122	11,542
TOTAL	18,551	20,815	19,983	20,671	22,062	34,756	41,052	37,880	72,216	25,606
CARIBBEAN										
BAHAMAS............:	6,960	5,175	5,933	8,918	6,077	1,171	842	1,781	2,960	1,476
BARBADOS...........:	350	1,253	315	1,828	338	187	676	428	121	472
BERMUDA............:	4,093	3,637	6,073	4,187	9,194	7,637	3,786	4,147	4,624	4,061
CAYMAN ISLANDS.....:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	0	23
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:	387	1,559	193	656	2,019	1,091	886	736	1,611	724
HAITI..............:	287	566	516	749	606	656	368	0	274	1,332
JAMAICA............:	940	982	566	1,931	1,493	171	145	756	0	223
LW & WW ISLANDS....:	230	68	82	244	204	143	711	362	153	525
NETHL. ANTILLES....:	7,127	1,545	3,206	6,366	3,828	3,651	3,122	3,055	7,525	7,408
TRINIDAD TOBAGO....:	0	0	328	173	334	1,340	676	1,748	2,082	1,402
OTHER ....:	408	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
TOTAL	20,780	14,785	17,213	25,053	24,093	16,048	11,212	14,174	19,377	17,646
SOUTH AMERICA										
ARGENTINA..........:	0	71	60	92	98	0	0	0	28,667	987
BRAZIL.............:	53	9,877	56,787	162	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHILE..............:	0	320	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	48
COLOMBIA...........:	1,289	490	298	663	6,844	5,820	5,512	32,281	33,443	31,918
ECUADOR............:	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	523	0	1,687
PERU...............:	898	3,368	3,805	2,950	5,524	290	0	4,957	6,424	38,757
VENEZUELA..........:	5,412	6,376	9,391	625	2,608	4,328	2,146	3,027	17,348	9,678
OTHER ....:	299	264	252	300	0	158	181	150	98	448
TOTAL	7,951	20,765	70,502	4,792	15,075	10,596	7,865	40,938	87,744	83,523
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY										
BELGIUM LUXEMBOURG:	113,791	143,558	125,905	92,912	70,708	94,191	45,627	66,814	34,388	27,311
DENMARK............:	37,470	10,131	21,731	11,187	18,354	10,920	15,105	29,279	34,498	18,500
FRANCE.............:	32,154	41,083	36,568	4,034	38,668	3,512	8,533	4,667	376	2,223
GERMANY, FED. REP.:	767,358	737,621	582,801	158,722	257,649	331,609	1,009,472	403,207	403,360	433,954
ITALY..............:	8,621	2,128	21,492	11,482	9,458	97	1,775	15,525	1,636	357
NETHERLANDS........:	121,876	82,562	138,045	71,031	83,938	97,793	97,105	72,739	185,924	41,547
UNITED KINGDOM.....:	6,477	10,998	100,513	17,348	7,739	2,620	116,343	100,536	9,623	18,700
OTHER ....:	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,087,747	1,027,991	1,027,108	366,716	486,514	540,741	1,293,959	692,766	668,905	542,592
OTHER WESTERN EUROPE										
AUSTRIA............:	118,841	116,907	108,291	83,234	42,175	35,774	53,109	39,998	9,030	10,687
CYPRUS.............:	0	0	203	48	0	116	498	0	1,015	322
FINLAND............:	41,813	17,035	37,552	41,180	36,420	24,877	33,896	40,450	48,875	43,574
GREECE.............:	0	0	0	0	778	27	97	53	0	0
ICELAND............:	1,229	2,076	1,930	2,205	4,382	673	865	572	2,702	3,745
NORWAY.............:	34,977	25,164	53,683	25,595	32,409	43,168	55,722	73,466	60,018	55,191
PORTUGAL...........:	0	0	0	0	6,378	0	0	176	252	0
SPAIN..............:	0	0	0	0	3,003	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN.............:	97,948	62,577	140,354	68,370	86,186	92,399	68,114	97,367	135,435	67,845
SWITZERLAND........:	89,225	105,901	123,356	143,434	13,556	28,930	48,213	76,710	31,088	8,854
OTHER ....:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
TOTAL	384,032	329,660	465,369	364,068	225,287	225,964	260,513	319,792	288,414	190,262
MIDDLE EAST										
BAHRAIN............:	473	0	186	1,159	1,362	825	2,596	1,097	1,879	873
ISRAEL.............:	921	493	3,330	2,692	812	4,249	3,699	807	554	0
JORDAN.............:	97	0	0	0	97	0	0	317	672	733
KUWAIT.............:	4,519	1,077	6,047	10,769	3,207	13,585	4,713	15,068	2,968	13,114
LEBANON............:	424	387	1,213	2,840	2,127	200	2,863	2,054	4,435	997
OMAN...............:	0	0	0	1,056	355	1,450	336	153	452	206
QATAR..............:	0	0	0	557	0	352	1,118	1,802	581	693
SAUDI ARABIA.......:	2,600	3,053	6,085	7,841	5,364	17,586	27,291	15,741	24,514	30,306
UNITED ARAB EMIRAT:	60	0	423	3,692	1,534	4,662	3,936	3,491	3,121	1,618
OTHER ....:	0	0	226	210	0	48	172	479	0	0
TOTAL	9,093	5,010	17,510	30,815	14,857	42,957	46,724	41,010	39,177	48,538
FAR EAST										
BRUNEI.............:	0	0	0	0	1,186	0	953	0	0	0
CHINA (MAINLAND)...:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
CHINA (TAIWAN).....:	0	20,761	9,976	9,443	19,717	19,989	36,218	56,871	62,380	52,774
HONG KONG..........:	6,877	7,887	17,445	12,244	13,041	17,359	29,724	46,015	52,667	29,392
INDONESIA..........:	0	843	3,065	3,496	8,457	3,714	5,699	5,824	4,438	6,239
JAPAN..............:	190,834	259,780	186,607	41,086	169,785	557,052	704,843	884,041	644,178	522,369
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF:	1,079	2,358	1,274	289	60	1,127	575	5,679	535	304
MALAYSIA...........:	64	441	1,174	527	1,210	2,681	4,602	5,243	5,088	3,485
NANSEI ISLANDS.....:	583	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
PHILIPPINES........:	0	214	800	1,386	3,680	3,647	3,312	1,200	68	557
SINGAPORE..........:	3,788	3,929	6,804	4,028	6,735	20,010	19,961	38,376	47,701	33,839
SOUTHERN ASIA......:	0	0	193	193	1,356	0	0	0	0	0
THAILAND...........:	110	850	60	0	0	77	170	0	471	0
OTHER ....:	0	0	77	58	0	0	156	100	50	0
TOTAL	203,335	297,064	227,476	72,749	225,226	625,655	797,214	1,043,350	817,576	649,794
AFRICA										
CANARY ISLANDS.....:	750	150	0	200	3,428	0	0	0	0	0
EGYPT..............:	0	0	0	0	0	1,839	696	0	230	150
LIBYA..............:	407	988	1,270	110	180	1,926	2,598	509	6,199	0
MOROCCO............:	121	285	164	0	729	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER ....:	941	154	668	448	628	326	77	103	83	44
TOTAL	2,219	1,576	2,102	757	4,966	4,092	3,371	612	6,512	194
AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC										
AUSTRALIA..........:	0	2,466	0	2,691	0	0	0	5,405	756	0
FR PACIFIC ISLANDS:	430	1,005	622	1,576	2,883	1,675	1,348	1,345	3,681	2,058
T TER PACIFIC IS...:	239	1,203	102	623	0	7,739	7,534	514	494	72
OTHER ....:	160	0	193	97	0	0	0	51	0	0
TOTAL	829	4,673	917	4,987	2,883	9,414	8,882	7,315	4,930	2,130
WORLD TOTAL........:	2,645,436	2,646,939	2,819,443	2,147,397	2,076,572	2,541,927	3,556,800	3,192,265	3,007,744	2,878,742

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